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The IDLER. No. 52.

IT has been commonly remarked that eminent men are leaſt eminent at home, that bright characters loſe much of their ſplendour at a nearer view, and many who fill the world with their fame, excite very little reverence amongſt thoſe that ſurround them in their domeſtic privacies.

To blame or to ſuſpect is eaſy and natural. When the fact is evident, and the cauſe doubtful, ſome accuſation is always engendered between Idleneſs and Malignity. This diſparity of general and familiar eſteem is therefore imputed to hidden vices, and to practices indulged in ſecret but carefully covered from the public eye.

Vice will indeed always produce contempt. The dignity of Alexander, though nations fell proſtrate before him, was certainly held in little veneration by the partakers of his midnight revels, who had ſeen him, in the madneſs of wine, ſet fire to the Perſian palace at the inſtigation of a harlot; and it is well remembered among us, that the Avarice of Marlborough kept him in ſubjection to his Wife, while he was dreaded by France as her Conqueror, and honoured by the Emperor as his Deliverer.

But though, where there is vice there muſt be want of reverence, it is not reciprocally true, that when there is want of reverence there is always vice. That awe which great actions or abilities impreſs, will be inevitably diminiſhed by acquaintance, though nothing either mean or criminal ſhould be found.

Of men, as of every thing elſe, we muſt judge according to our knowledge. When we ſee of a Hero only his battles, or of a Writer only his books, we have nothing to allay our ideas of their greatneſs. We conſider the one only as the Guardian of his country, and the other only as the Inſtructor of Mankind. We have neither opportunity nor motive to examine the minuter parts of their lives, or the leſs apparent peculiarities of their characters, we name them with habitual reſpect, and forget, what we ſtill continue to know, that they are men like other mortals.

But ſuch is the Conſtitution of the World, that much of life muſt be ſpent in the ſame manner by the wiſe and the ignorant, the exalted and the low. Men, however diſtinguiſhed by external accidents, or intrinſick qualities, have all the ſame wants, the ſame pains, and as far the ſenſes are conſulted, the ſame pleaſures. The petty cares and petty duties are the ſame in every ſtation to every underſtanding, and every hour brings ſome occaſion on which we all ſink to the common level. We are all naked till we are dreſſed, and hungry till we are fed, and the General's triumph, and Sage's diſputation, end like the humble labours of the Smith or Plowman in a dinner, or in ſleep.

Thoſe notions which are to be collected by reaſon in oppoſition to the ſenſes, will ſeldom ſtand forward in the mind, but lie treaſured in the remoter repoſitories of memory, and to be found only when they are ſought. Whatever any man may have written or done, his precepts or his valour will ſcarcely overballance the unimportant uniformity which runs thro' his time. We do not eaſily conſider him as great whom our own eyes ſhew us to be little; nor labour to keep preſent to our thoughts the latent excellencies of him who ſhares with us all our weakneſſes and many of our follies; who like us is delighted with ſlight amuſements, buſied with trifling employments, and diſturbed by little vexations.

Great powers cannot be exerted, but when great exigencies make them neceſſary. Great exigencies can happen but ſeldom, and therefore theſe qualities which have a claim to the veneration of mankind lie hid for the moſt part like ſubterranean treaſures, over which the foot paſſes as on common ground, till neceſſity breaks open the golden cavern.

In the ancient celebrations of victory, a ſlave was placed on the triumphal car, by the ſide of the General, and reminded him by a ſhort ſentence, that he was a Man. Whatever danger there might be left a leader in his paſſage to the capitol ſhould forget the frailties of his nature, there was ſurely no need of ſuch an admonition, the intoxication could not have continued long, he would have been at home but a few hours before ſome of his dependants would have forgot his greatneſs, and ſhewn him that notwithſtanding his laurels he was yet a man.

There are ſome who try to eſcape this domeſtic degradation, by labouring to appear always wiſe or always great, but he that ſtrives againſt nature will for ever ſtrive in vain. To be grave of mien and ſlow of utterance, to look with ſolicitude and ſpeak with heſitation is attainable at will, but the ſhew of wiſdom is ridiculous when there is nothing to cauſe doubt, as that of valour where there is nothing to be feared.

A man who has duly conſidered the condition of his being will contentedly yield to the courſe of things: He will not pant for diſtinction where diſtinction would imply no merit, but tho' on great occaſions he may wiſh to be greater than others, he will be ſatisfied in common occurrences not to be leſs.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

SPRING.

——*Redeunt jam gramina campis,*
Arboribuſque comæ. HOR.

AGAIN the bloſſom'd hedge is ſeen:
The turf again is dreſs'd in ſmiling green.
Again the lark aſcends the ſky,
Winnows the air, and leſſens on the eye.
The ſwallow, that the meads forſook,
Reviſits now, and ſkims along the brook.
The daw to ſteeple-top up-ſprings,
And the rook ſpreads his ventilating wings.
The feather'd tribe on ev'ry ſpray,
Chaunt lively carrols to the vernal day.
Each length'ning morn's diurnal light
Beams freſher beauties on the raptur'd ſight.
The leaves hang cluſt'ring on the trees,
And *Health* comes riding on the tepid breeze.
Where-e'er the Goddeſs fans her way,
Creation feels her univerſal ſway.
The garden, moiſt with April ſhow'rs,
Teems with a family of laughing flow'rs.
Not e'en a ray, or drop of rain,
But what impregnates, or that ſhines in vain.
Yet tho' the bounteous hand of Heav'n,
All-good, this liberality has giv'n,
Beyond our wiſhes amply kind,
Ingratitude ſtill ſtains the human mind.
Man ſees around Cœleſtial Pow'r,
And thankleſs taſtes the bleſſings of each hour.
He reaps the produce of the plains,
And meanly thinks it tribute for his pains.
Fond wretch! the ſordid thought forbear,
Nor to thy narrow ſelf confine thy care;
For know the Deity who gives to-day,
To-night may blaſt thy crops, and ſnatch thy ſoul away.

J. COPYWELL.

Extract from Three Dialogues on the Navy, *not unworthy the ſerious Conſideration of thoſe who with ſo much Honour preſide at the Helm of Affairs.*

BY the firſt article of war the publick worſhip of Almighty God, prayers and preachings, and a proper obſervation of the Sabbath are enjoined. The ſecond, under ſevere penalties, prohibits all ſuch immoral and ſcandalous actions as tend to the derogation of God's honour, and to the corruption of good manners. Had theſe two firſt articles and orders, which at leaſt carry the ſame high parliamentary ſanction as the following, been with equal ſtrictneſs executed and obeyed, they long ago would have eſtabliſhed that neceſſary decorum, without which no good form of government can take place or ſubſiſt. As reaſon immediately dictates that, in ſettling ſuch a decorum at firſt, officers muſt lead the way by their example; their neglect of a duty ſo plainly preſcribed by conſcience, religion and the legiſlature, cannot, without treaſon as well as blaſphemy, be defended.

Chaplains, by the firſt article above cited, are commanded, in their reſpective ſhips, diligently to perform their office of praying and preaching. So clear and obvious are the duties of their ſtation in other not leſs important points, that barely to mention them will ſuffice: "A blameleſs life and converſation; a conſcientious zeal to make the people committed to their charge better Chriſtians, conſequently better ſubjects: unwearied pains in purſuing this high taſk by the moſt diſcreet and rational means, ſuch as a private inſtruction, where neceſſary, private admonition, and, as far as their function warrants, private reproof. The young of all ranks muſt particularly claim their inſtruction and care. To form their tender minds to virtue; to mould their principles and ſentiments; to regulate their opinions by the great ſtandards of truth, reaſon, and the Bible; and thus early to lift them for life in the true ſervice of their God, their King, and their Country!—How glorious the taſk! how ſuitable to the character of that high religion which they profeſs to teach!

That Chaplains of a proper ſtamp muſt at all times be treated with due regard, by the ſeamen as well as officers, though I had not heard ſome particular inſtances well atteſted, I could not help believing. If the labours and example of ſuch are fruitful of good conſequences now, what may we not expect, ſhould a general diſpoſition encourage, and the ſtrict rules of diſcipline require the full and faithful diſcharge of their well-known duty? Can we deviſe for worthy Clergymen an employment more uſeful to the ſtate, or ſituation more delightful to themſelves?—

In a late converſation with an able and accurate judge of naval affairs, he ſuggeſted a hint about Chaplains, which I could not help approving then; and which I now, with great pleaſure, adopt.—"I ſee no reaſon, ſaid he, why the Chaplain and Schoolmaſter in his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſhould be two diſtinct perſons; one being evidently ſufficient for the buſineſs of both. Setting aſide the precarious duration of their employments; the ſeparate proviſion for either, at leaſt in ſhips of a ſmaller rate, is too ſcanty. Without the leaſt additional expence to the Government; if their wages and perquiſites were united properly, Clergymen, duly qualified in all reſpects, would generally prefer that ſituation, even at ſea, to the ſervile and beggarly crape of Curacies aſhore. In regard to the ſcience of Navigation, it may be ſo very ſoon acquired, by ſuch as are tolerably grounded in Mathematicks, that no man liberally bred can be ſuppoſed unfit for the taſk."

Monday, April 2.

Advices by two Mails from Holland.

Berlin, March 20.

WE hear that Col. Platin having been detached from Poſnania with his regiment of dragoons, and advancing along the Wartha to Meiſeritz, had there deſtroyed a magazine belonging to the Ruſſians, in which were 46,000 buſhels of corn.

Dreſden, March 11. The Pruſſians loaded 300 waggons with the proviſion and forage that had been amaſſed by Prince Sulkowſky at his ſeat at Reuſſen, for the ſervice of the Ruſſians.

Utrecht, March 22. Letters from Stettin, dated the 9th, aſſure us, that the King of Pruſſia has entered Poland at the head of 20,000 men, and that another body of the ſame force is penetrating into that country from Pomerania.

Nuremburgh, March 20. The Pruſſians are advancing in great numbers this way. A report now prevails that they have taken Cobourg; but it is, however, certain that their huſſars are making incurſions into the countries of Bareith, Bamberg, and Wurtzburgh, to the great terror of the troops of the Empire and the inhabitants.

Erfurth, March 16. The Auſtrian irregulars, who ſwarm in the villages in our neighbourhood, want to be admitted into this town; but they have been informed that their requeſt cannot be granted, till the Elector of Mentz, our Sovereign's pleaſure is known.

Duſſeldorp, March 22. Nothing hath yet been done by either of the armies. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic is ſtill very quiet at Munſter. Many parties of recruits are on the road to join the French army.

Cologne, March 23. M. de Torcy, Lieutenant-General and Commandant of the French troops here, having ſignified to Meſſ. Ammon and Creſſener, the Pruſſian and Britiſh Miniſters here, that they ſhould withdraw, and they having abſolutely refuſed, an Officer with a detachment of troops were ſent to oblige them to obey that order, which they have ſince done. He has alſo cauſed one Mr. Blakeney, an Engliſh Gentleman, to be arreſted for preſuming to paſs thro' Germany without a paſſport.

Hague, March 20. M. d'Affry, the French Ambaſſador, hath declared to the Counſellor-Penſionary, that his Court was informed, that a body of Engliſh was to croſs the ſea to join the Hanoverian army, and that they were to paſs thro' a part of the Republic's territory: That the State ought not to ſuffer their territory to be incroached on, or their neutrality to be violated; ſince, in that caſe, France would be obliged to purſue her enemies wherever ſhe could find them. The Count added, that his Court was alſo informed, that a magazine had been formed for the Hanoverians near Nimeguen, on the Republic's territory; which was alſo contrary to their neutrality; and that the King hoped their High Mightineſſes would not, in any thing, favour his enemies.

Hague, March 22. Letters received this day by the poſt from Germany adviſe, that a large body of Auſtrian troops and thoſe of the Circles were in march to enter again into the country of Heſſe; and as the allies were making diſpoſitions to meet them, there is reaſon to expect intereſting news very ſoon from thoſe quarters.

Paris, March 19. The 4th of next month the King will ſet out for Lyons, accompanied by the Dauphin and Madame the Infanta. Six hundred of the French guards, and the ſame number of Swiſs guards, are ordered for this journey. It is reckoned that his Majeſty will not be abſent above a fortnight; and we are aſſured, that at the interview he is to have in that city with the King of the Two Sicilies, his Sardinian Majeſty, and the Infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma and Placentia, meaſures will be concerted for preventing broils in Italy.

Naples, Feb. 27. Notwithſtanding all the preparations that are making for war, we begin to flatter ourſelves that the death of the King of Spain will make no diſturbance in Italy. It is pretended that the King of the Two Sicilies has declared that his troops ſhall ſtay no longer in their camp at St. Germain than till they have conſumed the proviſions that were amaſſed in that neighbourhood for their ſubſiſtence, and that then they ſhould return to their former quarters. Some people likewiſe aſſert that it will ſoon be made publick that our Court and thoſe of Verſailles and Turin, have entered into a joint Convention, not only for the ſecurity of Italy, but for reſtoring the general tranquillity of Europe.

Madrid, March 6. The King ſtill continues in a ſtate which affords us not the leaſt hope of his recovery. Twenty-four ſhips of the line, and ſix frigates, are getting ready in our ports with great diligence, and all our regiments are ordered to be completed.

Stockholm, March 10. A conſiderable remittance hath given new life to the Senate's party. General Lieven is ſent to Peterſburgh to ſettle the military operations.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 22. A Courland Gentleman is arrived here with a commiſſion relative to the formal refuſal made by Prince Charles of Saxony, the Duke of Courland, to ratify certain articles which one of his Privy Counſellors ſettled with the States in his name.

Rome, March 3. The Portugueze Miniſter hath cauſed the ſentence againſt the conſpirators to be printed in Italian in his own palace, and diſtributed copies of it to all the foreign Miniſters, and even to the beſt friends of the Jeſuits, to convince them of the guilt of the latter, who in return induſtriouſly report that the King of Portugal hath fled his kingdom to avoid being torn in pieces by his ſubjects who are all up in arms.

AMERICA.

Boſton, Feb. 9. We hear that the General Aſſembly in their preſent ſeſſion, have voted the ſum of 250 l. ſterling, for erecting a monument in Weſtminſter-Abbey (in England) in memory of the Right Hon. George Lord Viſcount Howe, who unfortunately loſt his life in defence of his King and Country, in the late attack at Ticonderoga.

We hear that his Excellency General Amherſt has ordered a fort to be erected at Penobſcot (in the eaſtern part of this province) at the charge of the Crown, and that this province is to raiſe a number of ſoldiers in order to guard the workmen that ſhall be employed in that ſervice.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 24. A trunk with wearing apparel and other things of value in it, belonging to the late Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher of Caſtle-ſtreet, who were loſt in the Dublin Trader, arrived here this week from Irvin in Scotland, where it was caſt on ſhore.

LONDON.

Sentence on the Cargo of the Maria Thereſia.

THURSDAY, *March* 29, 1759.

PRESENT,

Lord Sandys,	Lord Lyttelton,
Earl of Cholmondeley,	*Earl of Hardwicke,
Lord Mansfield,	Earl of Holderneſſe,
*Earl of Thomond,	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Earl Cornwallis,	*Geo. Greenville, Eſq
Viſcount Falmouth,	Duke of Argyle.
Mr. Vice Chamberlain,	
Lord Preſident,	

That ſuch part of the ſentence be reverſed, as is complained of by the Appellant; the ſhip being reſtored with the acquieſcence of the Captor, and the cargo not being proved to be enemy's property, and appearing to belong to the ſubjects of the United Provinces; with coſts againſt the Captor, but no damages, as the appeal was brought ſo late before the Lords.

[Thoſe marked * thus, not having attended the hearing the cauſe, took no part, and gave no opinion in relation thereunto.]

The trial of the America, another Dutch ſhip, will come before the Lords of Appeal on Thurſday next.

They write from Dunkirk, that the Chaubereau privateer of that place had brought in two prizes, the Captains John Mitchell and David Clephan, from Chatham bound to Leith.

The Fortune, Tyman, from London to Newcaſtle, is taken and ranſomed for 350 guineas.

The Five Brothers, Fenniu, from Norway to London, is taken and ranſomed for 250 guineas.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Wardle, from Sunderland to London, is taken and ranſomed for 325 guineas.

The Elizabeth, Smith, from London to Bridgewater, was taken on the 23d inſtant, off Topſham, by a French privateer of ſix guns and 80 men.

The Supply, Lyon, a tranſport, from London for Plymouth, with ſtores, is carried into Cherburgh.

The Endeavour, Aſhton, from London to Liſbon and Virginia, is taken by two frigates, and carried into Breſt.

The John and Elizabeth, Smith, from Topſham to Naples was taken the 13th ult. 95 leagues weſt of the Lizard, by two French frigates. Capt. Smith is carried to Breſt, and the prize to Port Louis.

A Dutch ſhip, Auguſtin Alberts, Maſter, from Glaſgow, bound to Amſterdam, is taken by the French and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Portland man of war, and all her convoy, arrived at Gibraltar the 22d of February, and in their paſſage joined the Thetis man of war off the coaſt of Portugal. They have taken and carried into Gibraltar a large French ſhip from Marſeilles to Martinico.

Letters from the Sound of the 17th ult. adviſe, that an Engliſh privateer under Pruſſian colours, has taken on the coaſt of Norway a Swediſh veſſel from Hamburgh, bound to Gottenburgh.

The Recovery, James Stephenſon, Maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to Amſterdam, laden with ſugar, coffee, &c. is ſtranded on Ameland; a great part of the cargo will be ſaved, but the ſhip loſt.

The fleet from South Carolina, conſiſting of about 20 ſail, were to ſail from thence for England the 20th of February, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Surprize and Penguin.

The Sandwich, a new ſhip of 90 guns, and the firſt of her rate, will be launched about the middle of this month at Chatham.

All the forces will be encamped next month along the ſea coaſt, and a large encampment on the Iſle of Wight.

Orders are iſſued for all Captains and Lieutenants to repair to their reſpective ſhips.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight Mr. Streſton, a Cheeſe Factor, about three miles from Namptwich in Cheſhire, was committed to Cheſter Caſtle, for ſhooting Mr. Elcock, an Attorney of Namptwich. The affair was as follows: Mr. Streſton being apprehenſive of an arreſt from ſome of his creditors, ſhut himſelf up at home, and to deter any perſon from attempting to ſeize him, kept fire-arms by him. Nevertheleſs a perſon, who had but one arm, got admittance to him by ſtratagem, and ſerved him with a writ; but as ſoon as Mr. Streſton knew the buſineſs, he took up a piſtol, and preſented it to the fellow. It did not go off, and the fellow ran out of the houſe; upon which Elcock went himſelf to the houſe, and got in; and finding Mr. Streſton had ſhut himſelf into a room, threatened to burſt open the door; whereupon Mr. Streſton fired thro' the door, and wounded Mr. Elcock ſo terribly, that he died the next day. Soon after Mr. Streſton was committed to gaol.

Friday John Cowen was committed to Newgate by John Fielding, Eſq; for breaking into the houſe of Mr. Hution, and ſtealing thereout two ſuits of cloaths and other things, his property.

Friday, by virtue of a warrant from the Lord Mayor, a man was taken into cuſtody in Cheapſide, being charged on ſuſpicion of forging the name of Robert Vyner, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Lincolnſhire, on ſeveral paper caſes, in order to defraud the revenue of the Poſt-Office.

Tueſday, April 3.

LONDON.

LETTERS from the Hon. Edward Hay, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Liſbon, March 12, mention that all was quiet there.

Letters from Ratiſbon the 18th ult. ſay, that the Pruſſians evacuated Erfurth the 11th, and returned back to Naumburgh; but that they occupied all the adjacent country.

They write from Genoa that there are above 20 Engliſh privateers in the Mediterranean furniſhed with Pruſſian commiſſions, and that they have taken a great number of Swedes, Imperialiſts, and Tuſcan ſhips.

They write from Gottenburgh, that two Swediſh frigates ſailed from thence the 17th ult. to cruize in the North Sea againſt the Pruſſian privateers.

A Spaniſh ſhip, Vincent Subirat, maſter, from Cadiz to Alicant, is taken by the Algerines.

The Dublin packet cartel ſhip, Living, is arrived at Southampton with Engliſh priſoners from Cherbourg; and the Elizabeth, Hedger; and the Prince of Wales, Palmer, both cartels, are ſailed from Southampton with French priſoners for France.

The Nancy, Rook, from London, bound to America, is arrived at Liſbon, diſmaſted.

The Elizabeth, Abraham Raulc, from London, bound to New York, is arrived at Liſbon, diſmaſted.

The Joſeph, Thomas Adams, from Cork to Jamaica, is arrived at Liſbon, diſmaſted.

The Rebecca, John Roſs, is put into Liſbon, bound to Africa.

The Mary, Gray, and the Samuel and John, Broderick, tranſports, are arrived at Spithead from Port Louis, where they had been with French priſoners from Goree; they were detained ſome days at Port Louis, on account of four French Eaſt India ſhips, which ſailed from thence the 22d of March, with ſome troops on board.

The Arundel man of war is arrived at Louiſbourgh from England, and only one ſhip, out of many which ſailed under her convoy, is arrived with her.

The Three Brothers, Paning, a fiſhing ſmack, is taken by a Dunkirk privateer, and ranſomed for 125 l.

The Portland man of war was to ſail from Gibraltar the 4th of March for the coaſt of Spain and Italy, with the trade under her convoy.

The Lyddall, Barnſtare, from London to Shields, is loſt on the coaſt of Holland.

A Dutch ſhip, William Alberts, Maſter, from Amſterdam, bound to St. Sebaſtian's, was loſt the 6th ult. in a violent ſtorm about 7 leagues off Bayonne, and only five men were ſaved.

A Swediſh ſhip, Peter Ratike, Maſter, from Stockholm, bound to Cadiz, is loſt near St. Lucar.

Laſt Friday and Saturday was held a Court Martial on board the Torrington at Sheerneſs, to enquire into the Captain of the Dolphin's conduct in her late action with the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer on the coaſt of Scotland; when it was fully proved to the ſatisfaction of the Court, by the Officers of the Solebay, that he had done his duty; and he was honourably acquitted of the whole, and every part of the charge exhibited againſt him.

We hear that the revenue of the kingdom of Ireland, for the two laſt years, hath exceeded by upwards of 49,000l the revenue of the two preceding years.

Friday night the gibbet on which one of the perſons was hung at the Galleons, who ſuffered at Execution-Dock on Wedneſday laſt, was taken away with the body.

Wedneſday, April 4.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Peterſbourg, March 2.

ON this day ſe'nnight Gen. Brown arrived here, and was received by the Empreſs, with great marks of diſtinction. He is ſurprizingly well recovered of his wounds: However, he complains ſtill of weakneſs, and, on account of his health, has, it is ſaid, excuſed himſelf from ſerving this campaign.

On Friday laſt the Great Duke was declared head of the corps of Cadets, and has taken poſſeſſion of that office.

Breſlaw, March 11. No magazine was found at Cracow, by the corps of Pruſſian troops ſent into that country; but Major Panwitz, of the huſſars, had the good fortune to intercept Capt. Verden, an Aid de Camp of General Fermor's, at about the diſtance of one mile from that town, who was on his road from Vienna to Peterſbourg, and is ſaid to have been charged with diſpatches of very great importance. Capt. Verden having no notice of the Pruſſians being in thoſe parts, when he met with the huſſars, believed them to be Auſtrians, and had not time even to attempt to deſtroy any of his papers. He was brought to this place laſt Friday. General Woperſnow, with the corps under his command, is returned to Liſſa, upon the frontier of Poland, and is expected here very ſoon. The Pruſſian troops obſerved the ſtricteſt diſcipline during their ſtay in Poland, and paid exactly and largely for every thing they had. Things remain quiet in this neighbourhood.

Hambourg, March 20. Five battalions of Pruſſian infantry, with ſome huſſars and dragoons, appeared before Schwerin on the 15th inſtant. They immediately required Gen. Zulow, who commands the Duke of Mecklembourg's troops there, amounting to about 2000 men, to deliver both the town and garriſon into their hands: The General, indeed, refuſed to comply with theſe demands; but the town not being in any ſtate of defence, he retired, with the force he had, upon the Caninchen-Werder, a ſmall iſland ſituate in the lake of Schwerin, where redoubts have been lately raiſed, and artillery ſent, for the defence of the place. The iſland is however ſo violently cannonaded and bombarded by the Pruſſians, that in all probability Gen. Zulow will not be able to maintain himſelf there much longer. The Duke of Mecklembourg is ſtill here, his Serene Highneſs putting off his removal to Altena from day to day.

Munſter, March 22. This morning Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, attended only by his Secretary, and two Aids de Camp, left this place, and went out by the Gate St. Egide, which leads towards Ham: But where his Serene Highneſs may have directed his route, is not known. [*London Gazette.*]

Advices by three Mails from Flanders.

Warſaw, March 7. Letters from Great Poland adviſe, that part of the Pruſſian army is arrived at Poſnania, and that its advanced guard is within two leagues of Thorn. A detachment of huſſars belonging to the ſame army arrived a few days ago near Bronovice, a village not far from Cracow.

The reinforcements that are coming to the Ruſſian army are upon their march, and abundance of waggons are employed in carrying thoſe troops, in order that they may arrive the more ſpeedily.

Berlin, March 12. According to the letters from Breſlau, all the King's troops are upon their march, ſome towards Schweidnitz, and others higher up. The corps commanded by Gen. Fouquet, which conſiſts of 25,000 men, is likewiſe in motion. The preparations are ſo

great on both ſides for the enſuing campaign, that if the effect of it is anſwerable to the appearance, it muſt put an end to the war.

Our Miniſtry has ſent another Memorial to the Magiſtrates of Dantzick, to prevail with them to abide by their Neutrality.

Groſs Glogau in Sileſia, March 10. A large body of Pruſſians is aſſembling near Schweidnitz under General Fouquet. It is ſaid the King will remain near Breſlau, with the reſt of his troops, amounting to 40 or 50,000 men. His Majeſty's forces in Sileſia amount in all to 65 or 70,000 men. Each regiment has two field pieces, beſides the hundred pieces of cannon of which the train conſiſts.

Nuremberg, March 14. The Auſtrian army is aſſembling as faſt as poſſible near Louban. We hear there has been a ſmart ſkirmiſh between the troops of the two lines near Gabel; we have not yet learnt the particulars of it, but it ſeems to have been to the advantage of the Auſtrians, General Beck having taken upon this occaſion 200 priſoners of war.

Marſhal Daun was to ſet out from Vienna as this day, to take the command of the army, the head-quarters of which are at Konigſgratz. The Prince of Deux Ponts is expected here to-morrow, but will ſet out again immediately, in order to put himſelf at the head of the army of the Empire.

Bruſſels, March 21. On the 19th Harcourt's regiment of dragoons arrived here from the Lower Rhine, and next day marched to Valenciennes. The regiment of foot of Rouergne arrived here yeſterday from France, and proceeded this morning to the army on the Lower Rhine, from whence the regiment of Chartres is juſt now arrived in its way to Valenciennes.

Paris, March 23. The French and Swiſs guards are upon the point of their departure.

They write from Liſbon, that M. de Carvalho, Prime Miniſter to the King, has had two of his guards killed as they were going out of his houſe; and that a perſon who was afterwards ſent out to ſee if all was quiet, likewiſe loſt his life.

We have received advice, that the Engliſh having landed 7 or 8000 men at Martinico, were forced to reimbark, after burning ſome habitations; that they afterwards ſteered for Guardeloupe, where they were ſtill when the veſſel which brought this news came away. Tho' this Iſland be not ſo ſtrong as Martinico, we flatter ourſelves they cannot hurt it much.

We have alſo received advice, that M. de Bompart's ſquadron, conſiſting of eight men of war and five frigates, which carried ſuccours to Martinico, had fallen in with the Engliſh ſquadron, fought it, and obtained a great victory, of which we expect the particulars.

Toulon, March 4. The Marquis du Queſne, Chef d'Eſcadre in this department, arrived here three days ago.

Hague, March 23. Laſt Saturday Mr. Boreel was propoſed to be ſent to England with an extraordinary commiſſion, accompanied by Mr. Vander Pool. The town of Rotterdam propoſed at the ſame time to join to this deputation one of their Magiſtrates: but this motion was immediately oppoſed: the town, nevertheleſs, perſiſting in it, the affair was long debated, and was at length agreed to yeſterday by a formal reſolution of the States of Holland; and Mr. Boreel was afterwards named to go to England in quality of Deputy Extraordinary of their High Mightineſſes, and not as Ambaſſador, as was mentioned. He will be accompanied by Mr. Vander Poll of Amſterdam, and Mr. Meerman, Penſionary of Rotterdam. This affair is to be carried immediately to the *Generality*, in order to have the conſent of the reſpective Provinces, and be converted into a formal and definitive reſolution of their High Mightineſſes. This is all the material buſineſs the States of Holland have done to day.

M. de la Calmette, having received the uſual inſtructions from their High Mightineſſes, ſet out laſt Sunday for Copenhagen in quality of Miniſter from the Republick to the Court of Denmark. This Miniſter's ſecret inſtructions are now preparing: one principal article of them is, that he found his Daniſh Majeſty's diſpoſition towards entering into an alliance with the Republick, and concluding a Defenſive Treaty in caſe a rupture ſhould enſue between England and Holland: by means of ſuch a Treaty we ſhould have a formidable fleet at ſea, and the Republick would take a body of Danes into its ſervice.

Hague, March 27. This day the Deputies nominated to go to England are to receive their ſecret inſtructions. Laſt Saturday the marriage of the Princeſs Caroline was brought on the carpet in the aſſembly of the States of Holland. Some towns gave their conſent; but the majority were for the negative; ſo that the marriage is broke off unleſs the Prince of Weilbourg change his religion, and adopt the eſtabliſhed religion of this country.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Elliot, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Æolus, to Mr. Cleveland, dated Plymouth Sound, March 26, 1759.

Pleaſe to acquaint the Right Honourable my Lord Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived here this day with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, and La Mignonne, a French frigate of 20 guns and 143 men, commanded by Chevalier de Turſanville. I took her on the 19th inſtant, after an action of 12 or 15 minutes. Her Captain and 30 men were killed, the Second Captain's Thigh ſhot off, and about 25 wounded. That evening, about four o'clock, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, we got ſight of four frigates, and 30 ſail of coaſting veſſels, cloſe under the Iſle de Dieu: Three of the frigates ſtood off to us, in order to protect their convoy: Capt. Wheeler ſtood for the leewardmoſt, as ſhe appeared to be the Commodore, and to prevent, if poſſible, any of the reſt getting in with the land, (for it was a lee ſhore;) but Le Savage, of 32 guns, the ſhip Capt. Wheeler ſtood for, made off before he could get near her. La Blonde, of 32 guns, came cloſe along-ſide his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, each under our topſails. When we had exchanged a few broadſides, I fell a little aſtern for want of a brace or bouline to fill the main-top-ſail with: She ſeized that opportunity to make all the ſail ſhe could: As the Æolus had received no other damage to prevent her ſailing as well as ever, and the enemy had a good deal, I ſhould have been up with her again in a few minutes, had not the Mignonne come a long-ſide of me, which favoured her eſcape. On board his Majeſty's ſhip under my command were two men wounded. The Iſis followed the Blonde ſo cloſe, that it was with great difficulty ſhe got into the road of Baſque, after exchanging chaſe guns for ſome time.

Admiralty Office, April 3. His Majeſty's ſhips Southampton and Melampe, commanded by the Captains Gilchriſt and Hotham, on the 28th paſt, came up with the French frigate of war the Danaë, of 40 guns and 330 men, which, after a briſk engagement, was taken, having between 30 and 40 men killed, and a great number wounded. The Southampton had one man killed and eight wounded; amongſt the latter was Captain Gilchriſt, who being ſhot through the right ſhoulder with a pound ball, has been put aſhore at Yarmouth. The Melampe had 8 men killed and 20 wounded.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, that on Friday the 30th paſt a ſloop was drove aſhore near the mouth of the harbour of Wells in the county of Norfolk, and all the crew periſhed; and it appears by ſome papers that have been found, that ſhe was the Catherine of Miſtleythorne, William Goſs, Maſter, from Manningtree to Lynn, and laden with rape caſks. *Gazette.*

The Neptune, Baſtard, from Fowey to Naples, was taken the 14th of Feb. by a French frigate, and was burnt at ſea.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Heſſe, who has been extremely ill for ſome time, is now much better, and mends every day.

The Queen of Hungary has ordered a lottery at Bruſſels, for this current year, of 10,000 tickets, at 300 gilders per ticket, amounting to 3,000,000 of gilders; the prizes to bear four per cent. intereſt for 10 years; then the principal to be paid at three different terms.

The Dutch Eaſt India company has appointed the 14th of May next to make a dividend of 15 per cent.

At the aſſizes at Saliſbury laſt week five perſons received ſentence of death, viz. John Edmunds, for houſebreaking; John Wild, for feloniouſly ſtealing various articles from divers perſons; and William Roſe, John Therne, and Thomas Barrington, for highway robberies. John Field, condemned at the laſt aſſizes, was ordered to be tranſported for 14 years; and 7 were ordered to be tranſported for 7 years.

On Wedneſday laſt the aſſizes ended at Eaſt-Grinſtead, for the county of Suſſex, when Robert Fuller was capitally convicted upon the Black Act for ſtealing a cow; William Arnold, charged with killing James Thompſon; and John Pegden, for killing his wife, were found guilty of manſlaughter; John Wheeler, for ſtealing a mare the property of Frederick Kuhff, Confectioner to the Duke of Newcaſtle, was found not guilty, being a lunatick, and therefore ordered to be taken care of by the pariſh; John Weſt, convicted laſt aſſizes at Horſham for houſe-breaking in the day-time, was ordered to be tranſported for 14 years.

On Thurſday laſt ended the aſſizes at Northampton, when the following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. William Smart, alias James Johnſon, for returning from tranſportation; John Forward, for uttering two forged bills of exchange; Ann Loale, for the murder of her Baſtard child; Richard Alcock, for ſtealing two Geldings; George George, for ſtealing a mare; William Ingram, for ſtealing a ſheep; and Samuel Glover, for ſhoplifting. The laſt three were afterwards reprieved, and Ann Loale was executed on Saturday laſt.

On Thurſday evening the aſſizes on the Crown ſide, began at Kingſton upon Thames, before the Hon. Sir Thomas Denniſon, Knt. when Robert Webb, William Tomlyn, Robert Currey, and William Roberts, were tried for Felony, and acquitted.

On Friday Martin Reed, a Horſe-dealer at Newington, was capitally convicted of ſtealing a brown gelding, the property of Richard Hickaſides; James Baker was found guilty of a ſingle Felony, for robbing the Tap-houſe of Mr. Edward Finch, in the King's Bench Priſon, of money to the amount of 37l. 8s. 6d. William Matthews was tried for robbing Thomas Lucas, Eſq; on the Highway, near Camberwell, and acquitted; Thomas Diſternall was tried for robbing William Croſdale in St. George's fields, and acquitted; Edward Powell, Abigail Newſted, Thomas Heathcote and Lydia his Mother, and Dinah the wife of John Shephard, were convicted of felony and robbery.

Saturday at the ſame Aſſizes, Elizabeth Johnſon, was convicted of robbing Philip [illegible]

teret Webb, Esq; of linen, jewels, &c. to a great value. John Holmes and Robert Humphries were tried for felony, and acquitted.

On Saturday morning came on the trial of Mary Edmondson, for the murder of her aunt Susanna Walker, widow, in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhith, on the 23d of February last, by cutting her throat; there were 12 witnesses examined against her, who gave a very explicit account of the murder, so far as circumstantial proof would admit of, there being no one in the house but the Deceased and the Prisoner, at the time this Murder was committed; the bloody knife, the Prisoner's bloody apron, and her bloody cap, were produced in court. The Prisoner, in her defence said, that four men broke into the house, at the back part of it, when her aunt opened the door to let a cat in, and murdered her (the deceased) and they threatened to kill her, if she (the Prisoner) spoke one word; that she made her escape to the Noah's Ark alehouse, and alarmed the neighbourhood, saying that her aunt was killed by four men. The Jury, without going out of court, found her guilty.

Monday morning about nine o'clock she was brought handcuffed in a post-chaise, by Mr. Hammet the Keeper, from the Stock-house Prison at Kingston to the Peacock in Kennington Lane, where the Hangman haltered her; she was directly put into a cart, and carried to Kennington Common, and executed 12 minutes before ten o'clock. She denied the murder, and died very unconcerned, never shedding a tear in her way from Kingston, nor at the gallows: But after some time spent in prayer, spoke to the following effect;

'It is now too late to trifle with God and you; 'and I assure you, I am innocent of the crime 'laid to my charge. I am very easy in my 'mind, and suffer with as much pleasure as if 'I was going to sleep. I freely forgive my pro-'secutors, and earnestly beg your prayers for 'my departing soul,' &c.

After the execution, her body was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital, and delivered to Mr. Benjamin Cowell, Surgeon, pursuant to an order from the High Sheriff.

On Monday, at the assizes at Kingston, Robert Newberry, a boy about 16 years old, was capitally convicted of a rape on Jane Skinner, an infant under 10 years of age. Eleanor Edmead and Mary Martin, for the murder of their bastard children, were tried and acquitted. Robert Beaumont, the Biscuit Baker, for the murder of John Lewis at Rotherhith, was tried and acquitted.

Tuesday the Assizes at that place ended, when three persons received sentence of Death, viz. Martin Read, for stealing a black gelding, value 20s. the property of Robert Kickasides; John Tibbs, for a rape on Elizabeth Hewitt, Spinster, and Robert Newberry for a rape on Jane Skinner, a child under ten years of age, in Bandyleg-walk, Southwark. They are all three since reprieved.

Dinah Shepherd and James Haynes, for Grand Larceny, were branded.

Lydia Heathcote, Edward Powell, and James Gaddish, are ordered to be transported for 14 years, for receiving goods, knowing them to be stolen.

Henry Harrison, Martha Dewell, Thomas Heathcote, Abigail Newstead, Elizabeth Monk, Thomas Kendell, Michael Strudell, James Ayres and James Baker, convicted of divers felonies and roberies, ordered to be transported for seven years.

On Monday sevennight the Assizes ended at Stafford, when John Skae, for house breaking, and John Keen, for horse-stealing, were capitally convicted, but reprieved. William Edge, for breaking open a shop, and stealing a box in which were some writings and a moidore; Martin Granger, George Lees, and Robert Waddams, for sheep stealing; James Duncalfe, for stealing some hempen cloath; and Samuel Jones, removed from Worcester, are ordered to be transported for seven years; and Philip Edwards and Benjamin Fletcher, condemned last Assizes, are to be transported for fourteen years.

At the Assizes at Shrewsbury, Thomas Davies, for horse-stealing and house-breaking, was capitally convicted, but reprieved; Anne Newbert, for house breaking, is ordered to be transported for seven years; and John Harris, Margaret Davies, and Edward Thurdchild, condemned last assizes, are to be transported for 14 years.

At the assizes which ended at Lancaster on Thursday March 22, the following persons were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, viz. John Grindred, of Salford in Manchester, for poisoning his wife and two children, he was executed on Saturday se'nnight, and his body hung up in chains on the high-road to Liverpool. Esther wife of Joseph Partington of Manchester, for burning her new-born infant; and John Speed Rouland, for stealing a bay running mare, from Mr. John Harrison, Innkeeper, in Liverpool, were reprieved for one month. Thomas M'Clean, a pretended difabled Irish seaman, indicted for the murder of William Barrett, a Sawyer in Stanley-street, Liverpool, was found guilty of manslaughter, burnt in the hand, and ordered to be imprisoned for ten months; Edward Duckworth of Osbaldeston, near Preston, indicted for poisoning his wife, was acquitted, nothing but circumstances appearing against him, and several credible persons giving him a good character. Peter Johnson was found guilty of manslaughter, in killing Henry Bolton by fighting, and burnt slightly in the hand, it appearing merely accidental. Peter Lowe, of ———, near Warrington, indicted for committing a rape on Ann Lithgoe, his apprentice, a girl about 15 years of age, was acquitted, as it appeared that she did not complain, before the venereal disorder which he gave her, obliged her to keep it a secret no longer. William Mahan, charged with stabbing Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, pipe-maker, of Liverpool, was ordered to pay one shilling fine, and to remain in prison six months, Mr. Radcliffe being well recovered. James Taylor, charged with attempting to rob John Marecroft, of Whitworth, near Rochdale, was also acquitted. Robert Holt, and Robert Millnes, condemned in August assizes last, for the stealing two pieces of bays from Mr. Schole's warehouse in Rochdale; also James Bamber, for maiming the mare of John Atherton, of Leyland; John Pickles, and Robert Salusbury, were ordered to be transported for 14 years each. Richard Birmingham, Robert Moon, Thomas Eums, and William Bowes, being lunaticks, were referred to the care of the Churchwardens of their respective parishes.

Yesterday the Dead Warrant was sent to Maidstone in Kent, ordering the execution of Joseph Lucas Boyd, for a robbery on the highway, and Simon Blunt, for House-breaking, condemned at last Rochester assizes, to be at Penenden Heath near Maidstone, to-morrow morning.

On Saturday a deserter from the third regiment of foot-guards, was brought to the Savoy from Portsmouth, guarded by a file of musqueteers: he had been 16 months on board the Saltash sloop of war, has been in three engagements, entered into the sea service immediately after he deserted, and refused the bounty-money; from which circumstances it is supposed he will escape punishment.

Last Wednesday the Hero man of war of 74 guns, was launched at Plymouth; she is to be commanded by the Hon. Capt. Edgecomba.

Thursday, April 5.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Petersburgh, March 1.

GENERAL Fermor, who, on his arrival from the army, fell ill at Riga, is arrived here, but he is so enfeebled, that there are no hopes of his being able to serve the next campaign. He will, it is said, continue here, and Field Marshal Trubetskoy will take the command of the army in his stead.

Pursuant to orders from Court we go on vigorously in equipping a grand fleet, part of which, we are assured, will post themselves at the entry of the Road of Dantzic, to search all vessels going to that place, and seize whatever belongs to the Prussians.

It is said an express from Revel brings the following advice, that all the magazines in that place had been, the week before, reduced to ashes, together with all the materials belonging to the vessels at anchor in that port, and the ships narrowly escaped. It is said to be owing to the carelessness of the workmen in boiling their pitch.

Berlin, March 22. Besides the expedition of the body of troops which the King has sent into Poland, it is said, that Colonel de Platen has penetrated with his regiment of dragoons beyond Posnania; and that, marching along the Warte as far as Maseritz, he has destroyed several magazines belonging to the Russian army.

Hambourg, March 25. The troops which composed the garrison of Schwerin, which retired on the approach of the Prussians, into the small island of Conichen Werder, continue to defend themselves, and have orders to hold out to the last extremity. It is very probable that they will be forced to surrender, and perhaps enter into the Prussian service, to act against their own country, or its defenders.

According to the last advices from Stralsund, the Swedes were still quiet, and only waited for the arrival of some reinforcements to take the field. It seems they depend a good deal upon a powerful diversion being made by the Russians.

Vienna, March 17. The only news from Bohemia is, that we take all possible care to prevent a surprize. Great quantities of provisions are on the road to Leitmeritz and Konigsgratz, where our troops are to assemble. General de Sincere is marching towards Olmutz with eight regiments of foot and six of horse. Advices from the head-quarters of the army of the Empire at Bamberg, dated 10th inst. say, that the troops were all preparing to take the field.

Brunau, March 13. General Fouquet, is to undertake an expedition, the success of which will be followed by a Commission of Field-Marshal, which the King intends to give him.

Some advices say, that General Wedel arrived on the 6th inst. at Gera, and that Prince Henry of Prussia had some design upon Hoff.

Dresden, March 20. A large party of Pandours having lately appeared in the neighbourhood of Peterswalde and Gieshubel, and taken some small advanced posts of the Prussians, several detachments of horse and foot were made to pass the Elbe, which advanced on the frontiers of Bohemia as far as Scandau, but did not meet with one Austrian soldier.

Dresden, March 21. Great numbers of Austrian deserters, especially hussars, arrive here daily. They write from Bohemia, and particularly from Prague, that provisions become scarcer and dearer every day. We have here great plenty of all sorts of provisions.

Hague, March 22. According to the last advices from the Allied army, the head-quarters was still at Munster; but Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick set out on the 22d inst. in the morning, to go through Ham and Lipstadt to Padet-

born, to viſit the chain which the troops of his army form on that ſide. It is, however, conjectured that the deſign of that Prince is to take with him the garriſons of thoſe three places, and then march directly into the country of Heſſe Caſſel, to make a powerful diverſion, and oppoſe the Auſtrians and the troops of the Circles, which have again invaded that country and made themſelves maſters of the diſtricts of Smalkalde and Hirſchfeld, where, it is ſaid, they are raiſing heavy contributions.

Lipſtadt, March 22. A Courier arrived from Caſſel brings advice, that the troops of the Circles had retired from the neighbourhood of Hirſchfeld; and that the French were ſending a large train of artillery from Franckfort and Hanau to Friedberg, as if they had a deſign to form a camp there.

Paris, March 23. The Marechal de Conflans is nominated to command the fleet fitting out at Breſt and Rochefort.

Amſterdam, March 28. They write from Nantes that the St. Domingo fleet, to the number of 18 veſſels, was ſafe arrived in different ports of France. Theſe veſſels were blocked up at Cape St. Francois, by 6 large Engliſh ſhips, till the 11th of February, and ſailed from thence the next day, under convoy of two men of war of the line and a frigate. It is ſaid the above men of war have on board 1,200,000lb. of indigo.

We hear that the Admiralty of Zealand has put two ſhips of war in commiſſion.

Naples, March 10. The King, after ſome private conferences with the French Ambaſſador, has ſent orders for bringing back the troops which were on their march to St. Germain. It is ſaid that his Majeſty will carry all the Princes his ſons with him into Spain, except Prince Ferdinand, the third, who is to remain here.

LONDON.

The Garland man of war, with ſix ſail of tranſports with troops from Leith, bound to Embden, being near their port, a hard gale of wind came on, which obliged all the tranſports to cut away their maſts, to prevent their going aſhore.

The Roſe, Wallace, from Topſham to Oporto is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The St. Joſeph, Juan de Arana, from St. Sebaſtian's to Cadiz, was loſt the 23d of February near St. Lucar, the crew ſaved.

The ſhip of Capt. Pedro Munoz, from Cadiz to Amſterdam, is loſt near Ameland.

The ſhip of Capt. Andrew Liedberg from Hamburgh to Gottenburgh is taken by a Pruſſian privateer of 22 guns.

The ſhips of Capt. Loſſner, bound to Dublin, and of Capt. I. F. Iben, bound to Leghorn, both from Stockholm, are taken in the Cattegut, by a Pruſſian privateer of 22 guns.

Another Pruſſian privateer has carried into Guernſey the ſhip of P. Andrew Sieberg, from Biſboa for St. Ubes.

From Maiſey-Hampton, near Fairford, in Glouceſterſhire, we have an account of a ſhocking piece of villainy lately committed there by one Haines, of that place, who had married a daughter of Mr. Hewer, a farmer, poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 80l. a year, which he intended to divide amongſt his ſeven children; but Haines, to acquire the ſole poſſeſſion, formed a deſign of ſhortening the lives of the ſix who were to be ſharers with his wife; for this purpoſe he procured a quantity of arſenick, and about a fortnight ago poiſoned three of the children. The diſorder into which the poiſon threw them was ſuppoſed to be a fever and ſore throat, and they were treated accordingly; and one of them (a young man about 21 years of age) was left in the evening, by the Phyſician who attended them, in a fair way to recover, but the next morning was found dead. [Haines has confeſſed, that during that night he three times put arſenick into the whey which the young man drank.] Monday ſe'nnight Haines brought from Cirenceſter market three apple cakes for the other children, into which he likewiſe put a large quantity of arſenick. The children, after eating the cakes, were ſuddenly taken ill; and one of them is expected to die, but the other two are likely to recover. The virulence of the poiſon diſcovering itſelf immediately after the children's taking it, gave ſuſpicion to the reſt of the family; and Haines was thereupon apprehended, as was likewiſe his father for buying the arſenick; but the old man ſays that he bought it at the requeſt of his ſon, who feigned to him an intention of killing ſome rats: they were both committed to Cirenceſter-bridewell, in order to take their trials at the aſſizes to be held at Glouceſter next week; but it is ſaid, that laſt Saturday night the ſon found means to eſcape.

Friday, April 6.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, dated April 1.

'The Southampton man of war, Capt. Gilchriſt, 'in her paſſage from our roads to the Downs, 'fell in with the Melampe, Capt. Hotham, laſt 'Tueſday, and hailed her. Capt. Gilchriſt ac'quainted Capt. Hotham, that he had informa'tion of two ſhips that were to come out that 'day from Dunkirk, and that if he would join 'him, and ſteer ſuch a courſe, it was not im'probable but they might fall in with them. 'They accordingly agreed, and made for the 'coaſt of Flanders. Towards the evening of 'the ſame day, they deſcried two ſail, and gave 'chace immediately. The Melampe being the 'better ſailer, came up with them firſt, and got 'ſo cloſe as to engage both ſhips at once, which 'ſhe did for near three quarters of an hour, and 'ſuffered very much in her rigging. In the 'mean time Capt. Gilchriſt came up, and got 'between the Melampe and the French ſhip 'which was engaging her. The other French 'ſhip, on ſeeing the Southampton come up, 'ran away.

'Now began one of the moſt obſtinate en'gagements that has happened this war. They 'fired with equal fury on both ſides, and both 'Captains behaved with that bravery which be'came their ſtations; but the Courage and Re'ſolution of Capt. Gilchriſt animated his men 'to ſuch a degree, that they exceeded any thing 'I have heard of, and at laſt obliged the French 'to ſtrike their colours. The Southampton's 'people boarded, and found the French ſhip to 'be the Danaë, of 40 guns and 340 men. She 'was a King's ſhip, and was bound with an'other, north about to Canada, with ſtores. 'The Southampton laid along-ſide of her about 'ſix glaſſes, and notwithſtanding it was ſo ſharp 'an engagement, ſhe had but one man killed 'and 10 wounded: amongſt the latter is the 'brave Capt. Gilchriſt, who is aſhore, and at'tended by all the Phyſicians and Surgeons in 'town. They hope that the wound (which is 'in his ſhoulder) is not mortal.

'The Danaë loſt the firſt and ſecond Captains, 'and the people of the Southampton imagine 'about 80 men, as they found ſeven or eight 'dead at ſome of the guns. The French Cap'tain was the ſame man who fought the Lion, 'Capt. Brett, ſo gallantly the laſt war.

'During the action the Melampe laid by to 'refit, and was coming up juſt as the Dana 'ſtruck. The Prize was left under the care of 'the Goſport and Melampe, and is expected 'here to-day or to-morrow morning.

'P. S. Since the above, Capt. Gilchriſt's 'wound has been opened, and promiſes to do 'well.'

Yeſterday the following bills were ſigned by Commiſſion.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty a ſubſidy of Poundage on certain dry goods imported, and for raiſing a certain ſum by Annuities and a Lottery.

The bill for the free importation of live cattle from Ireland for a limited time.

The bill for the free importation of Iriſh tallow.

The bill for more eaſy collecting Sheriffs Poſt Fines.

The bill to amend an Act for making the river Stroudwater, in Glouceſterſhire, navigable.

And to ſeveral other private bills.

We hear the additional duty of 5l. per cent. on certain dry goods imported, and the additional duty of one ſhilling per pound on coffee, and nine-pence per pound on chocolate, immediately commenced on the ſigning of the above bill.

The Bank of England hath given notice, that they will, for the future, iſſue out Bank Notes and Bank Poſt Bills, for ten pounds and fifteen pounds each.

MARRIAGES.

The Hon. and Rev. Robert Bligh, uncle to the Earl of Darnly, and younger brother to the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Bligh, to Miſs Winthrop, daughter of Mr. Winthrop, late Merchant of this city.

25. Mr. Peter Reggie, of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, to Miſs Royer.

30. Mr. Nathaniel Newberry, a Merchant in Lothbury, to Miſs Strangman, Lombard-ſtreet.

DEATHS

The Lady of General Bligh, in Dublin.

25. Aland Maſon, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the county of Waterford, Ireland.

27. Edward Wolfe, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 8th regiment of foot.

28. Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the county of Suffolk, which he repreſented in four Parliaments.

1. George Gregory, Eſq; a Clerk in the Storekeeper's branch of the Office of Ordnance.

2. Sir John Abdy, Knight of the Shire for Eſſex.

Copy of the WILL *of the late Lieutenant-General*
HENRY HAWLEY.

I Being perfectly well both in body and mind now that I am writing this my laſt Will, by which I do hereby give, order and diſpoſe of what is mine, both real and perſonal, that there may be no diſputes after I am gone. Therefore, as I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can diſpoſe of it as I pleaſe. But, firſt, I direct and order that (as there's now a Peace, and I may die the common way) my Carcaſe may be put any where; 'tis equal to me: but I will have no more expence or ridiculous ſhew, than if a poor ſoldier (who is as good a man) was to be buried from the hoſpital. The Prieſt, I conclude, will have his fee: let the puppy have it. Pay the Carpenter for the Carcaſe-box. Debts I have none at this time; ſome very ſmall trifles of courſe there may be: let them be paid; there is wherewith to do it. Firſt, then, to my only ſiſter Anne Hawley, if ſhe ſurvives me, I give and bequeath five thouſand pounds ſterling out of the 7500l. which I have at this time in Bank Annuities of 1748. Be that altered or not, I ſtill give her five thouſand pounds out of what I die worth, to diſpoſe of as ſhe pleaſes; and this to be made over to her, or paid, as ſoon as poſſible after I am dead; a month at moſt. As to any other relations, I have none who want: and as I never was married, I have no heirs: I therefore have long ſince taken it in my head to adopt one Heir, and Son, after the manner of the Romans, who I hereafter name.

But, firſt, there's one Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, mother of this foreſaid adopted ſon, who has been for many years my friend and companion, and often my careful nurſe, and in my abſence a faithful ſteward: ſhe is the perſon I think myſelf bound in honour and gratitude to provide for, as well as I can, during her life. I do therefore give and bequeath unto the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey, widow, all that my freehold eſtate, houſe, out-houſes, &c. and all the land thereto belonging, ſituate at the upper end of Weſt Green in the pariſh of Hartley Witney, and county of Southampton, which I bought of William Shipway; I likewiſe give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey the lands or farm commonly called Exalls farm, which join to the aforeſaid lands bought of William Shapway, and which I bought of Lord Caſtlemain. I alſo give her the field joining thereto, which I bought of Farmer Hellhouſe, called the Paddock. I likewiſe give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey my farm-houſe, other houſe, and all out-houſes, &c. and all the lands thereto belonging, ſituate at the bottom of Weſt-Green, pariſh, and county aforeſaid, which farm, lands, &c. I bought of Farmer Hellhouſe. I likewiſe give and bequeath to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey the great meadow which I bought of Thomas Ellis, Carpenter, or Wright, which is commonly called Tilligany; and I give her alſo the little meadow over againſt the great one, part of the purchaſe made of Farmer Hellhouſe to her. And I alſo give to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey a little barn and farm I lately purchaſed, called Birchen Reeds, upon Hazley Heath, in the pariſh of Mattingly or Hoezfield. I likewiſe give and bequeath to the ſaid Elizabeth Toovey my houſe, ſtables, out-houſes, and all the ground thereto belonging, which I purchaſed lately of the widow Rooke, ſituate in the pariſh of St. George, near Hyde Park Gate, in the county of Middleſex, ſhe to hold and poſſeſs theſe ſeveral houſes and eſtates during her natural life; and then after her deceaſe I give and bequeath them to her ſecond ſon Captain William Toovey, my adopted ſon and heir (at preſent a Captain in the regiment of Royal Dragoons under my command) then when his mother dies, and not before, the whole which I have and do give to her, to come to him, and be his and his heirs for ever. And I do direct and require the ſaid Captain William Toovey, that as ſoon as I am dead, he ſhall forthwith take upon him both my names, and ſign them, by Act of Parliament, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be needful. I do order and appoint that the aforeſaid Elizabeth Toovey ſhall have the uſe of all my goods, plate, &c. during her life, as alſo the uſe and intereſt of all the ſums of money I die poſſeſſed of in preſent. as alſo what ſhall be due to me from the Government, during her natural life; excepting always the five thouſand pounds which I give my ſiſter; and what legacies hereafter follow, and debts paid, and my horſes and arms excluſive.

I do appoint Capt. William Toovey my ſole Executor and Truſtee, to ſee this my Will executed punctually, and to act in behalf of my ſiſter, his mother, brother, and himſelf, and to ſtate my accompts with my Agent for the time being, and all others concerned.

As to his brother Lieutenant colonel John Toovey, I give and bequeath to him one thouſand pounds out of the money the Government owes me, when paid. I alſo give him all my horſes and arms. I alſo give him up the writings and money which his brother Capt. William Toovey owes me, lent him for his ſeveral preferments in the regiment.

I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Burkett, ſpinſter, one hundred pounds, as a legacy, ſhe having been a uſeful and reeable handmaid to me: but upon this condition that ſhe never marries Lieutenant-colonel J. T. If ſhe does, I give her nothing. Likewiſe if Lieutenant-colonel J. T. ſhould be fool enough ever to marry her Elizabeth Burkett, I diſannul whatever relates to him and her, and I give nothing either to Lieutenant-colonel T. or her. And if after all this they ſhould be both fools, and marry, I do hereby give (what I had given to them) I ſay, I give it to my ſiſter Anne Hawley, and her heirs; and order her or them to ſue for the ſame.

I once more appoint Capt. William Toovey my Executor and Truſtee; and I order him to adviſe his ſiſter: there's no debts will trouble him, or his mother: what there is, ſhe will pay: and that he immediately wait on my ſiſter with a copy of this Will, if ſhe ſurvives me; if not, what I give her is his. In caſe I have not time to make another Will, my houſe in the Mews, which leaſe is almoſt out, my ſiſter has already by my gift. My houſe at Charlton I ſhall ſell; ſo don't mention it. I have no other Will but this, which is my laſt. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, having writ it all with my own hand, and ſigned each page: and this I did, becauſe I hate all Prieſts of all Profeſſions, and have the worſt opinion of all Members of the Law. This the 29th of March, in the 24th year of the reign of King George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1749. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed and delivered by Lieutenant-General Henry Hawley in our preſence, who likewiſe in his preſence have ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes,

J. Wilkinſon. Samuel Moſs. Patt. Maguire.

What follows in this ſheet is a codicil to the foregoing Will. But, without making any alteration in the ſaid foregoing Will, I by this give and bequeath to Captain William Toovey, and his heirs, that farm and lands called Hurlebatts farm lying near Hartford Bridge; which lands I lately purchaſed of James Hare, Yeoman; the houſe and barns not being yet purchaſed, nor twenty pounds a year belonging to it: But as the ſaid James Hare is under an obligation to ſell it to me at a ſtipulated price, within twelve months, I do give the ſaid houſe, lands, &c. to the ſaid Captain William Toovey in the ſame manner as the lands firſt mentioned; therefore I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal this ſeventh day of November in the 25th year of the reign of King George the Second, in the year of our Lord 1749. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed and delivered by Lieutenant General Hawley, in the preſence of us, who likewiſe in his preſence have ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes,

Am. Hodges. Thomas Gibſon. Henry Romerman.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my Will.

Whereas my eſtate is increaſed, ſince the former date, by the purchaſe of Dipley Mill, and lands, &c. thereto belonging, at the rent of fifty pounds a year, and by a mortgage of one thouſand pounds upon the eſtate of one John Fly at Odiam, as alſo of or by a mortgage of one thouſand five hundred pounds upon the toll of the turnpike at Pheaniſe Green, pariſh of Hartly Wintney; I do give to the aforeſaid Anne Hawley, my ſiſter, the aboveſaid mill, lands, &c. for her life; after her, to Captain William Toovey; and order him to pay her fifty pounds a year peny rent, by half-yearly payments. I give to Elizabeth Burkett the thouſand pounds mortgage upon John Fly's eſtate; and I give to Captain William Toovey the one thouſand five hundred pounds loan on the toll as above, in preſent to him. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this 22d day of October, 26 year of King George the Second, Anno Dom. 1750. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, by Lieutenant-General Henry Hawley, in the preſence of us, who likewiſe, in his preſence, have ſet our names as witneſſes,

John Smith. John Baigen. Jaque Gaillard.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my Will.

Whereas, ſince the foregoing codicil, I have purchaſed that eſtate at Odiam, on which I had a mortgage, being fifty pounds a year, I give that in preſent to my ſiſter Anne Hawley, inſtead of Dipley Mill, &c. The mill I give to Capt. William Toovey, and order him, as before, to pay my ſiſter fifty pounds a year peny rent quarterly. And whereas I have articled for an eſtate called Blue-houſe Farm (though the writings are not yet finiſhed) when done, I give it to Capt. William Toovey in preſent. I give to Elizabeth Burkett one thouſand pounds to be paid to her by her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, out of the ready money I leave to her, either in the funds, or elſewhere; This in lieu of the mortgage mentioned before. I give more to Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, the one thouſand five hundred pounds lent upon the turnpike, as before-mentioned. I give to Lieutenant-Colonel John Toovey all my arms, horſes, books, plans, and every thing that is military. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this 28th of February 1752, in the 27th year of the reign of King George the Second, Anno Domini 1752. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed and delivered by Lieutenant-General Hawley in the preſence of us, who likewiſe in his preſence have ſet our names as witneſſes,

John Smith. William Dollery. John Baignon.

This ſheet is alſo a codicil to my Will. Whereas my eſtate is again increaſed ſince the laſt date, having now purchaſed the foreſaid Blue Houſe farm, as alſo a farm and houſe and lands at Hallſide, near Odiam, of one Mr. Horn, rent twenty-one pounds a year, I give the ſaid lands, &c. of both the above farms to the foreſaid William Toovey. [I all the Mortgag which I am t eſtate in Ham good, which of four thou ave upon Mr. ire, when the is now befor ive unto him and pounds Cottingham's tle is made uncil.] If it ſhould not be made good, I give the intereſt of that four thouſand pounds to his mother, Elizabeth Toovey, for her life; and afterwards to him the ſaid William Toovey; as likewiſe all the monies he ſhall receive on my account due from the Government; the intereſt of which I have before given to her for her life. The title of the mortgage having not been made good, I have ſcratched thoſe lines out, as above. Whatever purchaſes I may hereafter make, or whatever money I ſhall hereafter lend upon mortgages, I give to the aforeſaid Capt. William Toovey. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this ſixteenth day of May, in the 28th year of the reign of King George the IId. anno dom. 1753. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, ſealed and delivered by Lieutenant-Gen. Hawley in the preſence of us, who in his preſence have ſet our names as witneſſes,

Robert Leggat. Henry Romerman.

Proved, London, with four codicils, the 24th of March, 1759, before the worſhipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of William Toovey, Eſq; the ſole executor named in the ſaid Will, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter.

March 27, 1759. Wm Legard, Pet. St. Eloy, Hen. Stevens, } Deputy Regiſters.

An Addreſs to SAILORS.

Liverpool, March 24, 1759.

BEING informed that the orders ſent down to ſeveral ports for impreſſing Seamen, are ſo ſtrict, as to demand even the perſonal countenance and aſſiſtance of the Magiſtrates; and that they are not at preſent made publick is eaſily accounted for: therefore I hope the remarks I now offer to conſideration, will neither provoke to imprudent reflections being caſt upon the Magiſtracy for paying obedience to authority from ſuperior power, nor occaſion a mobile rage in thoſe who have no reaſons to aſſign for ſuch behaviour but a lawleſs paſſion, which may juſtly intitle them to ſevere puniſhments.

All perſons who conſider that a Naval Force is the natural ſecurity of Great Britain and Ireland, muſt likewiſe know, that ſhips (however formidable their appearance) without men, are no more contributory to a common ſafety, than land fortifications without ammunition.

It is alſo well known, that our neighbouring Potentate, the French King, has, by open violation of the faith of Treaties, long continued to be our powerful enemy; and by a perfidious behaviour, in variety of inſtances, convinced us, that Treaties have been by them held no longer ſacred than want of power has engaged their ſubmiſſion. When it is conſidered what encroachments they have made upon our property in America and other places, what is it which can more effectually defeat their machinations and miſchievous deſigns, than giving them ſuch a blow, which for ſeveral years they will feel the dire effects of? Can Great Britain do it after a more effectual manner than by the deſtruction of their Marine or Naval Strength? If that is to be done, then the ſooner the better: and let us by our beſt endeavours expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the great wiſdom and prudence of our State Pilots, by aſſiſting them, after the beſt means we can, to render the Britiſh Flag truly reputable in every corner of the Globe to which Navigation is extended.

As affairs are now in a train of management, what (humanly ſpeaking) cannot the Royal Navy of Great Britain effect, if that really and eſſentially uſeful body of ſubjects to the beſt of Kings, the ſeafaring Tribe, will but exert themſelves; if, inſtead of creeping and ſkulking in holes and corners to eſcape being of publick ſervice, they will but chearfully enter themſelves to man the fineſt ſhips in the univerſe, how readily will it, in all probability, enable thoſe great and worthy Patriots at the helm of national affairs, to bring about the accompliſhment of their noble and well-concerted enterprizing ſchemes for a general good, not calculated for the ſervice of Great Britain alone, but much more extenſive views of publick advantage. What is it they can be ſuppoſed to aim at but a common ſafety? For while the perfidious French have power, no Prince within the reach of it can promiſe himſelf ſecurity.

If the brave Britiſh Tars, on the preſent emergency, will but exert themſelves, how ſoon may they be able to convince the world that their Floating Caſtles are fraught with power to demand reſpect, or ſtrike terror, juſt as circumſtances of affairs require?

If they will but conſider that by acquiſitions from the French in America, or other places (without invading the properties of any other Potentates) how much they will be enabled to extend trade to the ſubjects of Britain, and thereby create conſtant employ for themſelves when the pacific requirements of their country do not ſtand in need of their publick ſervices; it may ſurely be hoped, they will not heſitate to be contributors to the ſucceſs of ſo glorious an undertaking. It is a common cauſe, calculated for promoting a common good by extending Trade and Navigation; therefore permit me to adviſe (I pretend not to go further) thoſe who are well known to be a body of truly bold Britons, chearfully to embrace his Majeſty's invitations with a premium annexed to it; as alſo that of this corporation, by a voluntary offer of themſelves to the publick's preſent ſervice, and thereby prevent being impreſſed into it at this critical juncture. Take it into deliberate conſideration, and reaſon with yourſelves, whether, all circumſtances conſidered, it will not be the moſt prudent ſtep you can take to make a voluntary offer; for whether you enter for a voyage either to America or other places, you are ſtill liable to be impreſſed into the ſervice, as likewiſe upon your return home, if you eſcape ſo long, and the vigorous meaſures purſuing do not ſooner put an end to the War. Conſider further, that thoſe very great men who are now meditating and preparing to carry into execution the highly approved ſchemes (ſo far as they have been made known to the publick) have been far from being wanting in the contrivance of the beſt methods for ſecuring your pay, that it may neither be too long delayed, nor you rendered a prey to thoſe vultures, the Wapping Solicitors, of both ſexes, nor ſuch as are too readily engaged in the like practices in other places. This amply declares they have not only the national ſervice, but the ſecurity of thoſe who engage themſelves in it truly at heart.

Conſider further, that by engaging yourſelves at this juncture in his Majeſty's ſervice, you have an half baffled enemy to encounter; therefore, much leſs liable to be conſigned to the care of thoſe who are the Guardians of French priſons, where cloſe confinement, ſhort allowance, and miſerable bad lodging, are your inſeparable companions, and that very often for a long time, if Mortality does not give a diſcharge.

Diſdain (when his Majeſty ſo kindly invites you) the thoughts of becoming a prey to Preſs-gangs, or Conſtables, appointed to ferret you; for however diſagreeable it may be to them to lay hold of you, conſider they are but diſcharging that duty which the commands of Magiſtracy oblige them to execute; conſider likewiſe, that by theſe means you caſt a reflection upon your own natural or acquired Courage and Bravery, by your attempting to defeat national requirements.

Weigh but the conveniencies and inconveniencies in a fair ballance, and put into the ſcale the national wealth, by the increaſe of trade, which you may be inſtrumental in promoting by your atchievements, and then it may be hoped, you will readily embrace the public ſervice on ſo ſure a proſpect of promoting a public good. *Audentes fortuna juvat.*

BANKRUPTS.

Revell Homfray, of Sheffield, Yorkſhire, Stationer.
John Gilbert, of St. Pancras, Middleſex, Cooper.
Benjamin Holland, of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, Linendraper.
Michael Bourke, William Parſons, and Samuel Gibbs, of King-ſtreet, London, Merchants and Linen Factors.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	134	Males	175
Females	140	Females	185
In all	274	In all	360

Decreaſed in the burials this week 2.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 32. Conſumption 72. Convulſions 82. Dropſy 21. Fever 53. Lunatick 1. Meaſles 4. Mortification 2. Small-pox 17. Stilborn 12. Teeth 19.

Drowned 3. Killed herſelf 1.

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